

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays.

Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$7.

One Copy, 5 Cents. Three Copies, 15 Cents. Five Copies, 25 Cents. Ten Copies, 50 Cents.

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

The European Edition, every Wednesday, at Six cents per copy, \$2 per annum in any part of Great Britain, or \$5 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers \$1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to all clubs of twenty. These rates make the HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

The California Edition, on the 1st and 15th of each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.

Volume XXX, No. 374.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway.—The French Spy—King in the Park.

HYPHOTHETICAL. 140 Broadway.—The French Spy—King in the Park.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—The French Spy—King in the Park.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.—The French Spy—King in the Park.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTER. 115 Broadway.—The French Spy—King in the Park.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA. 100 Broadway.—The French Spy—King in the Park.

WANNUCH'S MUSEUM. 100 Broadway.—The French Spy—King in the Park.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 100 Broadway.—The French Spy—King in the Park.

New York, Sunday, Oct. 1, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Recd. Mps of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper. No. Ending.

HERALD. 1,865. 98,000

Times. 1,865. 76,150

Tribune. 1,865. 72,000

Evening Post. 1,865. 42,700

World. 1,865. 30,000

Sun. 1,865. 15,000

Express. 1,865. 9,000

New York Herald. 1,865. \$1,000,000

Times, Trib. 1,865. \$71,330

THE NEWS.

THE WIRE TRIAL.

The Andersonville trial is expected to be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

The trial will be a long one, but its dramatic monotony will be the examination of the men who of all men were the most culpable in the whole of the war.

pute. Judge Barne's conclusions were that Anne Loring was really the mysterious Mary Simpson of the case; that the individual who upon that name borrowed seven thousand dollars of the plaintiff Mrs. Calderon was some other personage; and finally, that as King was to have been paid two thousand dollars for collecting the funds, and had never done so, he was not entitled to that sum of money. This decision met the approval of a crowded court.

Sir Morton Peto and the other English capitalists, who have been making a tour of the United States and Canada, returned to this city last evening and took up their quarters at the Clarendon Hotel.

A boat race yesterday between the six oared boats of the Atlantic Club, New York, and the Atlantic Club, Hoboken, resulted after a game contest in favor of New York. The course, three miles long, was made by the winning boat in the short time of twenty-one minutes and twenty seconds. At Pittsburgh the regatta contests have ended satisfactorily. The five mile four oared boat race, for which two Pittsburgh boats and one New York boat had entered, was won by the Friendship of Pittsburgh. The contest created great excitement.

The Inman steamship City of Cork arrived at this port last evening. Her arrival is of the same date as those brought by the Cuba, and already published in the HERALD.

The testimony in the trial of the will of Mrs. Eliza Sexton was concluded before the surrogate yesterday, and the case adjourned for summing up. The surrogate's calendar for the October term, commencing on Monday next, contains seventeen cases.

The examination of eighteen of the crew of the ship Calhoun, charged with mutiny on board that vessel on the 24th of September last while on the high seas, was resumed before United States Commissioner Betts yesterday. Several witnesses for the defense were examined, and the case was adjourned till Monday morning next, the Commissioner granting bail for the appearance of the accused in five hundred dollars each, excepting two alleged ringleaders, whose bail was fixed in one thousand dollars each.

In the United States Commissioner's office yesterday, before Commissioner Newton, the examination into the charges preferred against Charles Herndon, a Prussian, occupying a seaman's boarding house in this city, for obstructing a Deputy United States Marshal in the execution of a warrant, was resumed. Objection was taken by defendant's counsel to the legality of the warrant, which, it was alleged, was not signed by the proper officer—the United States Marshal for the district—but by a clerk in the office, who used the Marshal's name without having received authority to do so. The Commissioner decided on hearing evidence. The testimony of the captain and mate of the Prussian bark Louisa Villars was taken, and the case stands adjourned till Tuesday next at two o'clock.

Charles Jones, alias Chancery Johnson, who is supposed to have "lifted" \$23,000 in bonds from Belmont's Bank, in Wall street, on the 29th ult., was examined on the charge at the Tombs yesterday.

A Broadway lawyer, named Francis J. Tucker, has been held to bail on a singular charge of false pretences connected with the cashing of forged and stolen drafts. The whole facts of the case have yet to be elicited.

Coroner Withey has under investigation a strange case of possible murder, but more probably suicide. The body of a discharged corporal of the Forty-sixth regiment was found in the woods near Fort George, on the Harlem river, on Friday afternoon, with his throat cut from ear to ear. An empty wallet, a box of caps, a blank memorandum book, some discharge papers and a razor were all the articles found upon the deceased, the manner of whose death yet remains a mystery.

At Heller's sugar refinery, Vandam street, on Friday, Joseph Frenze, assistant engineer, was struck on the head by the engine crank and was instantly smashed up and killed.

Professor Lowe's fifth detached balloon ascension from this city took place yesterday. During the voyage, the balloon, which was named "The Great Eastern," was blown down the river, and was seen by a large number of people.

The new and splendid steamship New York, Captain McKim, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's line, will sail to-morrow (Monday) at noon, for a company's new and commodious pier, No. 40 North river, foot of Canal street, for California, connecting with the Panama and the steamship Colorado. The mail will be at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

As from the Pacific mention a great revival in speculation, the trade, arising from the reduced rate of interest, the engineers of the Great Pacific Railway have commenced the construction of crossing the mountains of Nevada at a grade of only ninety feet to the mile, when the expected gradient was one hundred and fifty feet. Heavy rains had seriously damaged the harvest in Oregon.

Property to the value of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, only partially covered by insurance, was destroyed by a fire in Chicago on Friday evening. The stock market was firm. Government securities were neglected. Gold was firm, and closed at 144½.

There was no special change in the complexion of commercial affairs on Saturday, a fair degree of activity, buoyancy and firmness being still the ruling features. Cotton was firm. Cotton was a little better. Petroleum was dull and lower on Chicago.

Impediment of President Johnson by the Radicals.

We have noticed a muttering among the radical Jacobins for several weeks past about impeaching the President for some cause or other. We looked upon this as of no importance, believing it to be simply the ravings of a few fanatics who could not express their disgust of their own approaching doom in any other form. But some important facts have recently come to our knowledge, which not only place the whole affair in a different light, but reveal a deep laid plot on the part of the radical abolitionists to actually attempt the impeachment of President Johnson, if he cannot defeat his restoration policy in any other form. The Anti-Slavery Standard has for some time openly advocated this course, while Beecher's organ (the Independent) has been constantly insinuating the same thing, which has been followed by private and public articles by the regular editor of that sheet upon the private character of the President. All this, with the accusations of the Chicago Tribune and other journals in the same interest, are sufficient to convince an observer of events that something more than usual is in the wind. That a deep scheme has been prepared to thwart the President's policy is very evident from the course of those journals and the action of the Jacobins and the Chase radicals; but we did not suppose until a few days ago that it had assumed its present shape of an attempt at impeachment.

That an effort to impeach Mr. Johnson is now part and parcel of the programme of the radicals there can be no doubt. The preliminary steps were taken soon after the 4th of last March, and such arrangements made that in the opinion of the Jacobins will insure success. We learn from unquestionable sources that during the executive sessions of the United States Senate following the second inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President, the radicals, under the cover of the Star Chamber, insisted upon and advocated the immediate impeachment of Andrew Johnson, then the Vice President. It was given out publicly in Washington by the radical Senators at that time that all the facts and data had been prepared in readiness to be used at the proper time. What these facts were, or just what had been done, was kept a mystery; but it has now transpired that a resolution recommending the impeachment was presented by a radical Senator, and that the resolution was strongly advocated and voted for by Senators Sumner, Pomeroy and several others of that class in the Senate who had been identified with the movement to nominate Mr. Chase for President. The good sense of a majority of the Senate prevented the passage of the resolution at that time; but the radicals now hope to control that body at its next session and carry their point if the President adheres to his restoration policy. It is claimed that the data prepared then are sufficient for their purpose, and we presume their object is to hold this over Mr. Johnson's head and thus threaten to carry it out unless he accedes to their programme, nigger and all.

The President does not appear to be alarmed at their threats. We understand that he has a full account of what was done in the famous executive sessions referred to; just what was said by the radical Senators, and the real position of each and all. He is, therefore, forewarned, and we dare say in readiness for them. Some of those Senators who on that occasion were loud in their accusations have since been fawning around the White House; but their fawning has been futile; for he who presides there is too well versed in the records for them to deceive him. Nor need President Johnson entertain the least fear as to the result of the attacks of the malignant radicals upon him in any form which they may adopt. He has the great mass of the people with him. They so emphatically endorse his course that the politicians everywhere have to put on the face of pledging to support him to make any show whatever. The evidence is conclusive that impeachment is part of their programme for next winter; but this only reveals the desperation of their cause. They have from the very commencement of their opposition to Mr. Johnson been compelled to take untenable ground, and will find themselves in the end dwindled down to a weak and powerless faction. Every effort on their part strengthens the President with the people, and thus adds another guarantee to the final and triumphant success of his policy and administration.

The Fenian Movement—Its National Character and Features.

The latest news from Ireland indicates the weakness of the government organs there, while they express their wonder at the universality of Fenianism in every part of the country, and at its appearance in the army, attempt at the same time to make little of it. Those who suppose that the Fenian movement is a little cloud that will blow over, who fancy it a trivial disturbance that will be put down by the police, with may be a few broken heads, have not studied it at all or taken any notice of the circumstances under which it arises. It is the most widely spread of all the demonstrations of Irish dissatisfaction with English rule. It pervades universally the masses of the people; and, what is remarkable, it seems to unite in the bond of a common purpose Protestant and Catholic—and this even though certain portions of the Roman Catholic clergy have openly spoken against it. Moreover, this Irish movement comes just at the period when such an occurrence is due in the course of European events. We have made frequent reference to the fact that a war having such a vast influence on human destinies as the war we have just gone through could not possibly pass away and leave the rest of the world in quiet. And we have repeatedly warned the European governments that their interest in this struggle riveted the attention of their people to its great issues; that our victory would be their danger, and that when the battle was over they would, in all probability, see another struggle for popular rights nearer home. Now we see the commencement kindred of that other struggle.

Viewed as a European event following a war in America, this Irish movement bears a certain resemblance to those disturbances in France that eventuated in the French Revolution. Undoubtedly the great events of French history had prepared the way for that terrible convulsion. To go no further, the reign of Louis XIV. and the period of the Regency, throwing their tremendous burdens on the people, made it next to inevitable, but perhaps not quite inevitable, France had borne similar evils before, and would have borne them again if she had kept her old ideas—her old modes of thought. It was the influence of events outside of France that gave her new ideas and stimulated her to rise when she did. The most philosophical writers on this subject have attributed the immediate occurrence of the revolution to the ferment in men's minds caused by the war for American independence. France in that war sympathized actively with freedom; and if we sympathize in a great cause we feel its inspiration. Thus what France did for us reacted on her own life. She was enabled to see the full force of the example set by the downtrodden people; and for the first time in her whole existence France was interested through and through in the life of another nation. French soldiers also, organized in French armies, and fighting under the royal standard, came by strange and prophetic anomaly to fight in the first of the great struggles against monarchy, and when they went home they carried with them the seeds of the great struggle.

Once more a great many soldiers have gone home from their participation in an American war. This time they have gone to Ireland instead of France; but they have gone home nevertheless, and some full of the high spirit and pride of men who have fought glorious battles for human freedom. What do they find at home? They see between their native land and the free land they leave a terrible contrast. In Ireland they find, as the others found in France, a country prepared to rise by the indescribable oppression of centuries; they find her growing once more bold and proud in her sympathy with a great cause. England's sympathy with our rebellion Ireland felt and saw, and she rejoiced in the triumph that crushed England's natural ally. She wants to extend that triumph now, and yearns to make the attempt. The thousands of her sons who write home intensely her old natural hate by the fierce expression of the hate that England's duplicity has excited on this side the Atlantic. All this gives a great impetus to the Fenian movement. Who but an idiot can venture to ridicule the movement of such a people as they stand ready to strike for their freedom? When we heard of the movement in Italy who thought that that people, crushed by Austria, feared by France, without a friend anywhere, could yet rise through the crust that centuries of bondage had forced over them? And if Italy could, why cannot Ireland? She can, and will; and she will find that she has a friend on this side the Atlantic. We will recognize her as a belligerent power at the first, note of battle, and we will blacken the atmosphere of every climate with the smoke of burning British vessels, fired by Irish-American Alabama. This is the lesson that England has taught us, and, in the very words of English hate, "It shall be so hard but we will better the example."

An Eruption of New York Goths and Vandals upon Washington.

Poor Greeley, of the Tribune, seems to be constitutionally unable to tell more than half the truth. He informs us that Dean Richmond, Tilden and Signor Mantilli Marblou, alias Marble, have been to Washington; but he omits to add that Greeley and Gay, Wood and Raymond, Opyke and the Wood Brothers travelled in company with them, and shared their want of money, their schemes to raise the wind, their cold victuals, their old Bourbon and their reception at the White House. Some of these political Goths and Vandals were in the flesh and some were in the spirit, surrounded by a gray cloud composed of shoddy and today, and supposed to be from heaven. Indeed, the whole raid may be properly called a spiritual affair, for Dean Richmond is the only one of the party with any life in him, all the rest having had their heads chopped off by Mr. John B. Haakin at Albany and Syracuse.

The journey to Washington is not worth describing. It consisted, as usual, of a great deal of smoke, a great deal of sleep, a great deal of drink and a great many curious capers performed by Signor Mantilli Marblou, alias Marble, the man-monkey, for the benefit of the Camden and Amboy Rip Van Winkles of New Jersey and the Jerry Black Buccaneers of Pennsylvania, as the train rattled through those States. But when the party arrived at the capital, and, after refreshing the inner and outer man at the worst and cheapest hotel, formed in procession and marched up Pennsylvania avenue to call upon President Johnson, their appearance was singularly imposing. At the head marched the Signor Mantilli Marblou, alias Marble, with his little organ, furnishing the music. Next came Thurlow Weed, taller than the Washington Monument, with a bundle of five per cent contracts sticking suspiciously but picturesquely from his coat tail pocket. Those famous political jugglers, the Wood Brothers, who have been as badly exposed in this city as the Davenport Brothers were in Paris, followed, arm in arm. Brother Ben was neatly labelled "Price Twenty-five Thousand Dollars," and Brother Fernando gracefully carried a beautiful banner inscribed "Corporation Offices for Sale Cheap for Cash." Raymond insisted upon walking by himself, considering it more becoming the dignity of a future Senator; but Greeley and Gay, the white man and the nigger of the Tribune, trotted at his heels and constantly and viciously bespattered him with mud. Opyke and Tilden walked together, the former bearing a bundle of shoddy cloth and the latter a rotten plank from the Chicago platform. Dean Richmond, the prayerful member of the delegation, brought up the rear in a stout old rusty hack, newly-trimmed and decorated with several American flags. In this order the procession advanced to the White House and entered the parlors.

It is not true, as poor Greeley insinuates, that the party we have described were "mistaken for rebels," or that they were taken down to the kitchen and attempted to steal the spoons. Signor Mantilli Marblou, alias Marble, may have had some designs upon the silver, and may have clipped enough material from the brocade curtains in the East Room to make himself a new vest; but the rest of the Goths and Vandals were determined to steal the whole White House, President Johnson included, and rather frowned down any such petty pickings. President Johnson, upon being informed of their arrival, boldly ordered them to be admitted at once. When they came in some introduced themselves and some introduced each other. When Greeley and Gay were presented as the white man and the nigger of the Tribune the President quietly asked, "Which is the white man and which is the nigger?" Weed suggested that you paid your money and took your choice; but the prevailing sentiment being strongly against Gay he was sent down stairs among the other servants. Tilden was then requested to carry his Chicago plank to the Presidential wood pile and leave it there, which he did. Opyke, seeing several soldiers close at hand cautiously cocking their muskets and feeling of their trousers, dropped his bundle of shoddy and ran for his life. The Wood Brothers had a very cool reception; and, after a few remarks by the President in regard to the efficiency of military commissions and the heinousness of corruption in office, they slipped away, turned their coats to disguise themselves and slunk down the avenue, brocade-clad and broken-backed. Signor Mantilli Marblou, alias Marble, had to be shown the door on account of his ignorance of the properties of civilized life, displayed by putting his dirty feet on the chairs, fingering the mantel ornaments and expectorating upon the carpet. Raymond, who had been attitudinizing with arms folded, like the First Napoleon, joined in a violent dispute between Greeley and Weed about the Niagara peace conference and the language of the trio became so abusive, profane and indecent that the President ordered them to be expelled. This left only Dean Richmond, the prayerful politician, who intersperses his phrases with pious words, after the fashion of Henry Ward Beecher when he said, "This is a very hot day, by God, a very hot day." President Johnson and Richmond had a very pleasant interview, and the Dean returned to New York a wiser if not a happier man. As for the rest of the party they have concluded that coming to life does not pay, and have now died over again, each with his head under his arm, like the robbers in the burlesque or the hero of "Finnegan's Wake."

His STYL LIVES.—Horatio Seymour still lives. He and John Van Buren are named as the speakers who will enlighten the democracy at Albany on Thursday next. We expect a great speech from John Van Buren, but we are not so certain of Seymour. We advise him to steer well to windward. Under the wing of Andy Johnson our ex-Governor in 1865 may do much to repair his blunders and damages of 1863. Had he stuck to our instructions of 1862 he would have been the leader, and not the foeman, of the New York democracy to-day.

SLIGHTLY DISCOMFORTED.—The unhappy man Greeley, at the way the work of reconstruction is going on down South. In all this work he can find nothing satisfactory from Washington to Texas. Nothing is going right; everything is going wrong; and all because the emancipated blacks of the South are not granted at once the right of suffrage. Greeley and Ben Wood are in the same bad box; for neither of these philosophers knows exactly where he is or what is to be done.

The Brokers' Tax Middle.

Wall street is in a terrible stew concerning the tax on brokers' sales of gold and stocks made on their own account. The Internal Revenue act prescribes a tax on all such sales by brokers without qualification, while the amendatory act passed at the last session of Congress particularly specifies "whether for themselves or others." But the brokers concerned failed to see that the tax applied to their own speculative transactions, although they admitted that the tax applied to similar transactions made on account of their customers, and they represented this view of the case to Mr. Lewis, the then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who differed with them, but gave a written promise to the effect that if the brokers would make a case and submit it to the United States Circuit Court, his department would abide by its decision. So a case was made and tried before Judge Nelson, who, strange to say, rendered a decision in favor of the brokers and contrary to the law. Meanwhile Mr. Lewis, a blundering lawyer, had made way for Mr. Orton, a blundering ex-Alderman and politician, at the head of the Department of Internal Revenue, and one of the first acts of the latter was to ignore the decision of the United States Circuit Court, notwithstanding the promise made by his predecessor, and to instruct his subordinates to collect the tax. Hereupon the brokers waxed loud in their complaints and spoke reproachfully of a breach of faith on the part of the department at Washington; but when the promise referred to was mentioned to Mr. Orton he avowed his entire ignorance of it till after he had issued his last instructions, when he had read a republication of it in a newspaper.

He, however, recanted nothing; so the Stock Exchange and Gold Room sought to gain time by again appearing before the same blundering Judge of the Circuit Court to apply for protection in the form of an injunction. The Judge listened drowsily during two hot days in August to the lengthy arguments of counsel for and against the application, and then he slept upon the case for about a month before he made up his mind what to say, and then finally concluded he would do nothing. He, therefore, indicted a very mummy decision, in which about the only clear sentence was "application refused." He probably thought he might have gone too far in the first instance; and that, therefore, it was safer not to go any further.

The brokers, great and small, were chafed over the result of this long protracted labor of the judicial mountain which brought forth so small a mouse. They had fondly hoped that the judge who had done them such a good turn in the beginning would support his own decision by granting the injunction. But, alas for the vanity of human hopes! he had left them to the tender mercies of the tax gatherers, who might at any time bear down upon them like a plague of locusts and devour their substance by levying upon their office furniture and whatever else they could find.

Seriously speaking, however, this brokers' tax middle is no joke in Wall street. It is not incorrectly estimated that some of the large houses owe taxes to the government to the amount of more than a hundred thousand dollars each, while every broker is indebted in the same manner to an extent which bears a large proportion to his capital, and it is believed by